HETERYEE PATER SUPPLY

2019 CERTIFICATION JULO AM 8: 28 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PRC Water Association

	•	Public Water System Name								
550005										
	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR									
a Cor must reque	nsumer Confidence be mailed or delive est. Make sure you	Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR ared to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.								
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)									
		☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)								
	Y	☑ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)								
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)								
		□ Other								
	Date(s) custom	ers were informed: 6 /30 /2020 / /2020 / /2020								
	CCR was distributed methods used_	outed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery								
	Date Mailed/D	istributed://								
	CCR was distrib	uted by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / / 2020								
		☐ As a URL(Provide Direct URL)								
		☐ As an attachment								
		☐ As text within the body of the email message								
	CCR was publish	ned in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)								
	Name of News	paper:								
	Date Published	:/								
	CCR was posted	in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / 2020								
	CCR was posted	on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:								
l here above and co of Hea	and that I used dist prrect and is consiste alth, Bureau of Publi	CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified ribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true int with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department c Water Supply Septiment, Mayor Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.) Date								

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION

PWS ID# 550005 2019

Is my water safe?

Last year your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We serve our customers from 6 wells that tap into the Upper Pascagoula aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells are LOWER in terms of susceptibility to contamination. for a copy of the report please contact our office at 601-7983103. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Larry copling at 601-798-3103. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of regular scheduled meetings. Monthly meetings are held at 2:00pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month at our offices located: 17 White Chapel Rd., Carriere.

The board of directors and your water department crew appreciate people calling in to notify us of problems they may be having with their water Re: no water, low pressure, leak sightings, and bad smells or tastes.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

PWS ID3550005 COLLECTED AND HAD ANALYZED ON 9/25/2019 A WATER SAMPLE FOR ASBESTOS. THE RESULTS OF THE TEST WERE AS FOLLOWS: RESULTS FOR ASBESTOS WERE NONE DETECTED AT A CONCENTRATION OF <0.17 MFL.

NTRATION OF <0.	17 MFL.					_		
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG		Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
6								
Disinfectants & Dis	infectant B	y-Produ	cts			14.5	7	
(There is convincing contaminants)	g evidence t	hat addi	tion of a	disinf	fectant	is necess	ary for con	trol of microbial
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.0	4.0	6.0	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.49	9.49	9.49	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.10	0.53	2.59	2019	No	Water additive used to contro
Inorganic Contami	nants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	NA		2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runof from glass and electronics

Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	.0042	.002	.0042	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppm)	0.2	-0.2	,015	.015	.015	2019	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.288	.1	8	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	3 . 08	.08	.08	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	.5	.,5	.5	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2019	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contam	inants		X. 1					
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2.3	2.3	2.3	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	0	30	1.2	1.2	1.2	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	2.17	.87	1.3	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Co	ntaminant	s				Y Y	1, 1, 20	A Mile Vega Vega Per
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	NA		2019	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	NA		2019	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from

)) <u>*</u>	1,1 Dichlorothylene	7	7	0.5	N A	2019	NO	Discharges from chemical factories
					Λ.			chemical factories

Lead - action level at consumer taps (mg/l)	0	.015	0	20	18	0		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (mg/l)	0	1.3	0.1	20	18	0		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contamin	ants									
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sam Da		# Sampl Exceeding		Excee AL	ds	Typical Source
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.0005	NA		2019		No	fac	scharge from petroleum ctories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2019		No	pla fro	scharge from rubber and astic factories; Leaching om landfills
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	NA		2019]	No		scharge from petroleum ineries
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019		No Discharge from factorie Leaching from gas stora tanks and landfills		aching from gas storage
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019		No	No Discharge from factor dry cleaners	
I,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	NA		2019		No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019				scharge from metal greasing sites and other ctories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019		No		scharge from industrial emical factories
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019		No	pla	scharge from chemical ants and other industrial tivities
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	NA		2019		No	de	scharge from metal greasing sites and other ctories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	NA		2019		No		scharge from industrial emical factories
trans-1,2 Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	NA		2019		No		scharge from industrial emical factories

Unit Descriptions		
Term	Definition	

MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Contact Name: Larry Copling

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601-798-3130

E-Mail: prcwater@att.net

EARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOC. P.O. BOX 419, MCNEILL, MS 39457

41600 previous charge		41600 35.00	07/15/2020	After the 15th	
*		33.00	36.95	40.65	
payment thank your previous reading		-35.00 235700	41600	41600	
present reading consumption credit balance	06/17/2020 10600	246300 gallons	Office hours 8am to 5pm Mon-Fri Phone 601-798-3103 Long distance 1-888-798-3103		
charge		36.95	available at https:/	ence Report is now //prcwater.com/ccr6 copy call our office ed above.	
07/15/2020	36.95	After the 15th 40.65	MELODY A COPLING P.O. BOX 222 MCNEILL, MS 39457-		
109 SEVENTH	AVE				
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*Return service requested